(IDSMT). The projects for 24 towns have so far been approved by the Government of India so far. The list of these towns is annexed. (*See* below). The total amount of Central funds released under the IDSMT Scheme for these 24 towns is Rs. 654.00 lakhs.

(c) It is expected that the approved projects will be implemented by the end of Eighth Five Year Plan, subject to the availability of State share and institutional finance as stipulated under the IDSMT Scheme guidelines.

Statement

Priority list of towns identified by the Government of Andhra Pradesh for inclusion under IDSMT scheme during the eighth plan period and the towns in this list which have since been covered under IDSMT

S. No.	Name of Town	Whether covered under IDSMT
1.	Wanaparthy	Yes
2.	Kurnool	Yes
3.	Jaggayyapeta	Yes
4.	Kakinada	Yes
5.	Cuddapah	Yes
6.	Nidadavolu	Yes
7.	Jagitial	Yes
8.	Madanapalle	Yes
9.	Chirala	Yes
10.	Repalle	Yes
11.	Ponnur	Yes
12.	Nizamabad	Yes
13.	Narayanpet	Yes
14.	Srikalahasti	Yes
15.	Anantapur	Yes
16.	Vikarabad	Yes
17.	Tuni	No*
18.	Chilakaluripet	Yes
19.	Mandapeta	No*
20.	Eluru	No*
21.	Palacole	No*
22.	Amalapuram	Yes
23.	Miryalaguda	Yes
24.	Adoni	Yes
25.	Sangareddy	Yes
26.	Macherla	No*
27.	Gudur	Yes
28.	Hindupur	Yes
29.	Bodhan	Yes
30.	Mancheriyal	No*
31.	Muzvid	No*
32.	Bellampalli	No*
33.	Sircilla	No*

*State Government has been asked to revise the project report of these towns and the same are awaited.

Requirement of drinking water

4231. SHRI RAHASBIHARI BARIK: Will the Minister of URBAN AFFAIRS AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have made any assessment on the drinking water requirement of the country by 2000 AD;

(b) if so, the plants drawn up by Government accordingly to ensure potable drinking water to the people of every village and also urban areas in the country by the end of the century; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN AFFAIRS AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI P. K. THUNGON): (a) to (c) Yes, Sir. The annual requirement of water for domestic purpose as per the report of the Central Water Commission for the year 2001 AD is expected to be

33.521 cubic km. The details are as in attached statement, (*See* below). The 8th Five Year Plan approach envisages the goal of 100% coverage of safe drinking water supply to the urban population by the turn of the century. This will be achieved by following norms & standards:—

(i) 125 lpcd for urban areas where piped water supply and underground sewerage system are viable,

(ii) 70 lpcd for urban areas provided with piped water supply without underground sewerage,

(iii) 40 lpcd for towns with spot sources/stand posts.

Special thrust to drinking water supply to small towns with population up to 20,000 (1991 census) with Central assistance would also assist in achieving the goal of 100% population by the turn of the century.

The 8th Five Year Plan also envisages the goal of 3,000 "No Source" hard-core problem villages provided with sustainable and stipulated supply of drinking water. This will be achieved by the following norms and standards:—

(i) It is to be ensured that all partially covered villages having supply level of less than 40 liters per capita per day lpcd) numbering about 1.5 lakhs including hamlets are fully covered on sustainable basis.

(ii) To ensure that SC/ST population and other poor/weaker sections are covered fully on priority basis.

(iii) The stipulated norm of supply would be 40 lped of safe drinking water within a walking distance of 1.6 Kms. At least one handpump/spot source for every 250 persons to be provided. Additional 30 lpcd in DDP/DPAP areas fore cattle to be provided.

(iv) Achieve zero incidence of Guineaworm besides progressively finding solutions for other bacteriologocal and chemical problems like excess fluorides, salinity and iron in water sources.

Statement

Statewise Annual Requirement of Water for Domestic Purposes

(Statement No. 6.2
Units : Cubic Km.

Sl. No.	Name of the State/UT	Water Requirement for 2001
1	2	3
1.	Andhra Pradesh	2.498
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0.029
3.	Assam	0.883
4.	Bihar	3.242
5.	Goa*	0.052
6.	Gujarat	1.644
7.	Haryana	0.663
8.	Himachal Pradesh	0.161
9.	Jammu & Kashmir	0.287

1	2	3
10.	Karnataka	1.892
11.	Kerala	1.102
12.	Madhya Pradesh	2.545
13.	Maharashtra	3.199
14.	Manipur	0.074
15.	Meghalaya	0.072
16.	Mizoram	0.035
17.	Nagaland	0.052
18.	Orissa	1.143
19.	Punjab	0.791
20.	Rajasthan	1.884
21.	Sikkim	0.019
22.	Tamil Nadu	2.234
23.	Tripura	0.088
24.	Uttar Pradesh;	5.590
25.	West Bengal	2.551
26.	Andaman & Nicobar	0.015
27.	Chandigarh	0.060
28.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	0.005
29.	Daman & Diu	0.004
30.	Delhi	0.668
31.	Lakshadweep	0.003
32.	Pondicherry	0.036
	Total	33.521

SOURCE: 'Water Resources of India, 1988', Central Water Commission (W.M. Directorate)
*Includes Daman & Diu.

Shortage of drinking water in Delhi

4232. SHRI KRISHNA KUMAR BIRLA: Will the Minister of URBAN AFFAIRS AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the residents of NDMC area and VIP areas in Delhi are facing shortage of drinking water;

(b) if so, whether the Union Government have formulated plans to provide unpolluted drinking water to residents of NDMC/VIP areas; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN AFFAIRS